est of interregna. The Corps Legislatif is indefinitely Disraeli. What he wants is to have this dead quosprorogued; the Senate is not yet in session; all the tion baried, and go to work on something else that

present. Will be turn up as President of the Senate, he said and did, but beyond that nothing. He even an office offered him by his grateful master? or will made fun of the Lord: he prefer an electoral campaign in a safe district and | minds on concurrent e return to the Chamber as simple deputy? I guess he will prefer the last alternative, for the ambition and quality of a Parliamentary leader is in the man.

Meantime, and quick on the decree of prorogation, followed the resignation of Rouher and all his politi-

cal accomplices in the late ministry. Government has recognized that the decree was a 19th of this month, it was, at the last instant of issue, left indefinite as to date, and meant to overpass the session of the Senate, called for August 2d, wherein and whereby all the reforms, indicated in the Monday message should get discussed, weakened and set

forth in definitive formulas. Revolutions do not go backward; no, not even revolutionocules.

From day to day, nay from hour to hour, the reported tide of reformation rises, and through the confusion of contradictory reports of the excessive and taugling confusion of various devices, and varying purposes, and suddenly changing means, which the man of St. Cloud anxiously busies himself with, your reporter ventures to guess that he sees Louis Napoleon, seared at last, earnestly straggling toward Liberalism.

There is something solemnly laughable in the idea of his dead-wood Senators, editing with constitutional emendations, in a Liberal sense, the six propositions of his Monday's message. They arenineteen-twentieths of them-a wofully behindhand fossil gang of cultivated gentlemen. There is a and impose, as it were, his plan of mixing oil and

The excessive and complex trouble his majesty meets with any time the last six days in constructing, in finding the materials for the construction of a new ministry, is superpregnant in teaching. The office least desired to-day by any Frenchman, ambitions of politico-historical distinction, is a ministry! The intense embarrassment of Louis Napoleon for the last four days is to find four or five French gentlemen who will forget their past and risk their future for the sake of gratifying his present very present need. No ministry of this fortnight can be more than a provisional one.

For the moment we are without a government, or rather are existing under a more purely personal government than ever. For there is nothing in the six concessions of the Monday's message that offers the power and right to declare war against Prussia, or a new Mexican expedition, to-morrow morning. Meantime, when our Emperor and intellectual head hath told us, his creature subjects, that the hour has come for the enlarged interpretation of our rights and the limitation of his powers, he breaks up the meeting and deliberation of our representatives, rejects the aid of their consultatory deliberations on kis scheme for the better shaping of our businesses, and refers the decision of the whole subject to an assembly of men notoriously hostile, by age, temperament, and interest, to any change in the sense of modern civilized reform.

This 16th day of July, there exists no Government in France but that of L. N. Bonaparte. The Corps Legislatif is prorogued, the Senate is not assembled. The political Ministers have sent in their resigna-

His Majesty's difficulty in constituting a new Ministry is excessive. He is really now begging men to take portfolios. For one cause and another, the faw of this old set and the few of an untried new set, to which his choice is limited, are none of them inclined to enter into a Ministerial combination that can be but transitory. For instance: Old Drouyn de Lhuys feels no call to face a hostile House; Segris, for its existence. "The Lords have shown themor any other better or worse Third Party man, accepts no call to waste himself in this provisional Ministry-he prefers rather to keep himself, in highly preserved state, for active life in the new parliamentary period prepared by the Third Party. and which-less revolution-if inevitably coming.

L. N. B. is in a woful mull. He does not knowhas not yet decided-what finally to do. Clinging to his primary notion of personal government, congain time. For instance, the prorogation of the Chambers, intended at first to be for the 19th of July, then decided to be indefinite, was next decided to be only for a week or two. Yesterday's decision of the that they are less enlightened, less public spirited imperial mind is resorted to be for a most speedy re- than the country, and one of the first reforms which meeting of the Chamber, which he convoked three public opinion is likely to demand is a Reform of the weeks ago for "verification of the powers" of its members, and indefinitely prorogued five days ago, while bedeviled long enough." Such declarations the "powers" of 55 of its members were yet unveri- as that, coming from many journals, repeat-

the "Situation," and the strained "looking both enough, one would think, to attract attention and ways for Sunday" of the man at St. Cloud, with no clearness of vision of the future vouchsafed to him or the commonalty-it is noticeable that there are no indications of street riots or other material expression of Revolutionary purpose.

The hopeful feature to be eliminated from the exceptionally and excessively pregnantly tangled Situation of the time is just this: Possible evolution | in bringing it on, but they will not. The instinct of this time without Revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE PREMIER'S RECEPTION OF THE LORDS AMENDMENTS-AVARICE AND UNWISDOM OF THE LORDS-A DEMAND FOR THEIR REFORM.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, July 16 .- A good many Lords went into the House of Commons Thursday night to hear what was to become of their amendments. It took Mr. Gladstone about three minutes to tell them. When the Lords dealt with the Reform bill in 1837 they made sundry important alterations in it, some of which-notably the Minority Clause-were agreed to by the Commons on the express ground that it was desirable to show some respect to the wishes of the Lords. Two years have sufficed to dispel that desire. Nobody much cares now to show any respect for the Lords. There was a time when the leader of the Honse of Commons who had to propose a disagreement with the Lords would have explained his reasons at length, and with every form of deference. When Mr. Gladstone rose last night it was known lump, and the House cheered him to the echo before he had said a word. When the cheers died away, the Premier, without a phrase of regret or ceremony, announced his purpose with respect to each of the eleven amendments. Of each he drily condensed the purport into a sentence, and disagree. The partial exceptions in these cases were unimportant, relating only to matters of form or | tion of our party. matters of detail and of amount; and even as to these the Lords' proposals were not to be accepted without alteration. Their real work is all swept away. The postponement of the date of disestablishment, the seizing upon glebes and houses, the snatching at the Ulster lands, and all the ingenious proposals by which the Lords believed they had secured the reëndowment of the Irish Church, are ruthlessly rejected by the Prime Minister. In substance, he says to the Lords that their grave deliberations were no better than a farce, and that their effort to throw themselves across the path of the nation is not to succeed.

Nor, on the other hand, did the Torics make any considerable fight for their allies in the Lords. Mr. Disraeli led them in the feeble way which was remarked during the struggle in Committee. At that time he left the real work to be done by his lieutenants, Dr. Bail and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the former supplying the legal knowledge, the latter the enthusiasm. Mr. Disraeli had neither. No more did, he on this occasion attempt to champion the House of Lords in for the swift severity of the House. Business stand- | we were hospitably entertained at Braxiield House, ing on the paper in Tory names and in my birthplace. We went through the North Lanark

new Ministry. For the moment we are in the queer- out of the way, by express orders from Mr. has a chance of life in it. What was absolutely es-Rouher has resigned, this time for good-for the sential to be said and done by him as Tory leader, it. Almost the only on Sir Roundell Palmer, vehement opposition a for the time in a fanatiwho has sunk his I erch, but who has not carried cal devotion to 1- himself to reënforce the over a single

Tory ranks. Mr. Gladstone carried every division by majorities decisive enough to convince the Lords that they will bungle. Primarily meant to be a prorogation to the be final-if, indeed, anything can convince them. They have committed, in the last three weeks, nearly every blunder which it is possible for a legislative body representing only a class and holding power only by suffrance, to commit. They first threatened and in private resolved to reject the bill absolutely on the second reading. The announcement of their purpose provoked a storm before which they bent, their resolve melted away, and the second reading was conceded. They thereby became pledged to the principle of the bill, but they disregarded the pledge, and attacked the principle in numberless insidious amendments. These they debated at length, and while showing that rhetorical culture which belongs to the privileged few educated road cut had taken off half the bowling green and at the expense of the many, they showed an atter lack of political wisdom. They had able and experienced leaders; but those enders were divided on questions of policy, and the Tory majority showed itself incapable of following any one of them steadily. From time to time they shifted their ground, until it became evident that their opinions had no fixed basis, and that their decision on any point was a mere matter of chance. chance, growing within the last 48 hours, that if In their greed of money they did not scraple to lay they can't see, L. N. B. will forcibly operate on them, hands on the whole surplus left by the original bill. They almost completely reendowed the Church of a ninority out of public money. If they would have ontented themselves with a moderate increase on the sum granted by the Commons, they could have had it without much difficulty. But their grasping avarice, their contempt for public pledges, and their open defiance of the people, awoke a feeling of resentment and indignation that could not be stifled. All over the country the people came together in great assemblies. With one voice they protested against assemblies. With one voice they protested against avarice, their contempt for public pledges, and their the plundering usurpations of the Lords, and entreated the Government and the House of Commons to stand firm. All this was the doing of the Lords themselves, and it is they who made it impossible for Mr. Gladstone to make a single important concession. There was reason to fear that the amendments would have impaired the Bill without exciting a widespread opposition. There was danger that on quesslightest impediment to the Emperor's constitutional | tions of detail the majority in the Commons might go to pieces. There was always a latent peril arising out of Mr. Gladstone's life-long ecclesiastical affections. There was in a word every advantage on the side of the Lords, had they but known how to play their game. They flung it away with the winning cards in their hands. So far as the Irish Church bill is concerned, the Lords have done nothing to help it in the matter of money; they-and among them the Bishops above all-have done much to lower its authority, and impair its future influence as a voluntary organization.

question as to their own authority and usefulness as a Legislative Body. When a collision seemed imminent a month ago, that question was asked a little timidly, and was put to silence for a time by their prompt retreat. But when it became evident that they had again invited a conflict, again the minds of people were turned away from the merits of the Bill to the demerits of the Lords. This time the discusion begins in a quite different tone. Journals which used to be almost deferential have almost ceased to be decorous in the vivacity of their criticisms upon a body which twice in a single session has contrived to challenge inquiry whether there is any valid excuse selves uniformly wrong on all the great questions of the day for the last thirty years, and the consequence has been that the country has been deprived of the benefit of its own reason and common sense." That is a historical statement, not to be confuted. But the same journal stious, however, that changes must be made, he | not selected for any personal qualifications whatever, | but designated merely by the accident of birth, may all sorts of temporary palliative, expedient means to | by virtue of a privileged position, annul all that the nation resolves ?" And this journal, liberal, yet distinguished for moderation, concludes by saying that: "The Peers are continually reminding us ed in private life, and reënforced by the rese-Amid all this indescribable mull and confusion of lutions of numerous great meetings, are significant seeme belief even in the Lords. Yet there is to-day, as there was a month ago, a strong party-a majority, as far as wishes go-for continued resistance. There are plenty of noblemen with no noble virtue but courage, for whom the old cry of "No Surrender" has an presistible fascination. They are for a conflict next week. I heartily wish they might succeed self-preservation will prove too strong, and the Lords will keep us waiting a little longer for the final reform which will clear them out of the way.

Nor is this all. They have once more raised the

A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY OF WALTER SCOTT. GLASGOW, July 1 .- Engaging a landau at two guineas a day, beside lunch, tolls, horse-feed, fees to guides, waiters, &c., which amounted to nearly as much more, four of us started after breakfast, which here usually is late, and crossing the tell-bridge over the Clyde, we went up on the south bank to Old Lanark.

On the way we had a fine opportunity of examining the rural portions of the valley of the Clyde, or Clydesdale, as it is commonly termed. We saw some good grass and a fair promise of oats, and even of some wheat; but the chief field crops were oats, potatoes, and beans. Of fruit crops we saw little else than an abundant promise of apples and gooseberries. The former, I remember, are small, and much inferior to our best American apples; but the latter that he was about to reject the amendments in a are so much superior to the gooseberries of any other country I have visited that I do not wonder they are onsidered an inferior fruit by all who never tasted them in Scotland. The remarkable straightness of the potato rows, their hoe culture, sometimes on hills making an angle of over 45° with the horizon, almost exclusively done by women and children, the free from each he would move that the House do dom from weeds, and the neat appearance of the closely-trimmed hawthorn hedges, were the admira-

> The turnpikes, kept up by the rather high rate of tolls (5s. 6d. for the 27 miles between our hotel in Glasgow and the Clydesdale House in Lanark, or about 5 cents per mile) are unexceptionable, having a slight convexity from the center to the shallow ditches on each side, bordered by grass sod, the edges of which are kept aligned, and trimmed as we would the edges of a garden walk. About every half mile there is a reserved space, walled in on three sides, for the broken stone used in constantly repairing the turnpike; and little piles of rubbish and dirt collected from the road are carried off by the adjoining farmers, in their universal one-horse carts. On the road we met a cart load of straw, which would have been considered a good load for one of our four-horse wagons. We also encountered a formidable-looking postboy in uniform, with holsters, and no doubt pistols, carrying the mail for the south side of the Clyde, as the frailroad trains run only on the north

Visiting Rosebank, about five miles from Glasgow, belonging to my grandfather's estate, and Hamilton an effective way. So sick is he of fighting a battle Palace, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, also he knows to be lost, that he even smoothed the way | Stonebyres Falls on the Clyde and Carsland Crags, the way of prompt disenssion was shuffled cotton mills with the sou of the chief proprietor, and

returned to Glasgow in the evening, passing to the partment, the other the son of a former clerk in the north side of the Clyde, over the celebrated Bothwell Bridge, viewing the magnificent ruins of Bothwell Castle, and were still in time to reach our hotel, the Angus House, in Argyle st., a few minutes before 11 p. m.; the horizon, in this latitude nearly 56° N., being at that hour yet somewhat illumined by the departing rays of the twilight which is so much prolonged here by the obliquity of the sun's rays as they fall on this portion of the earth's surface.

ROSEBANK AND A WAKING DREAM DESTROYED. I had been frequently invited as a bey to visit them and luxuriate in the charms of a plam country residence, having, however, a very fine garden, a bowling green, with high iron gates, fronting the house, where we rolled large lignumvitae balls, somewhat as in bowling alleys; a fine beech walk terrace, and an apple orchard sloping down to which I thought one of the most beautiful spots I had ever seen. I remembered the profusion of roses, which gave their name to the residence, the box-wood borders often high enough and broad enough to sustain the weight of one of us reposing on it, lining the walks in their successive terraced descents to the orchard and river. But, alas! what a destruction of property and of my childhood's dream, when I found that a rather deep railnearly all the garden, beech terrace and orchard, while for miles all around were to be seen chiefly the coal-pits with their high derricks, wheels, chains. and buckets, Caucasian Celts, black as any negro, and occasionally, as we reposed at night, lambent flames and corruscations of light streaming upward from furnace or rolling mill, as if Vulcan were contending against the expiring efforts of Flora and Comona united.

One relic of the past, the sun dial, yet raised its warning gnome in front of the old house, to show that despite the wreck of matter and the obliteration of a generation, "time was and is," as well as to warn us of that great and terrible day when "time

will be no more."

From a bent octogenarian, of whom, after passing

ter of a mile, but half a century. Such is the world, and why should we complain?

HAMILTON PALACE.

From these reflections we were aroused as we entered the high fron gates opening to the grounds and palace of the Duke of Hamilton, who has for many years lived in almost regal splendor, the associate of the Prince of Wales. The palace is 264 feet long in front by 60 in hight, in the Corinthian style of architecture, and contains a magnificent picture gallery. The house is surrounded by many hundred acres of park covered with a beautifully soft grass, mowed The house is surrounded by many hundred acres of park, covered with a beautifully soft grass, mowed by a hand machine on rollers, drawn by two persons and guided by the third, which leaves no scythe marks. Around the house are graveled walks, with parteres having shrubbery—the several varieties of box, laburnum, arborvite, juniper, rhododendron, &c. The latter was in full bloom, and tended much, with the daisy and buttercup of the soil, to highten he charm of the landscape. Some of the trees in he park were large, although the general average age of trees in Scotland is much less than in the

the park were large, although the general average size of trees in Scotland is much less than in the United States. The variety was also very considerable. Here, and also at Braxfield House, we noticed the oak, elm, beech, and hornbeam, the plane or sycamore, the birch, the lime or huden, the wainut, the mountain ash, flowering to bear its cluster of red berries; many kinds of conifers and other evergreens, as larch, spruce, pine, yew, &c. Near the mansion is a superb, massive manusoleum, in the vault under which the various Pukes of Hamilton are buried. It is entered by heavy double bronze doors, having bas-relief scriptural scenes sculptured on them. Viewed from the front the mansoleum is quite imposing, the ascent to the terrace on a level with the bronze door being by two grim statues of the lion, placed on entablatures to match, the animal being of gigantic proportions, and perhaps larger than is ever seen in nature—namely, about 14 feet, exclusive of the tail. The skin of a tigress hanging in the Hunterian Museum was estimated to be 15 feet, including the skin of the tail, without extra hair, thus not varying very much from the statue of the lion. The manusoleum is tanding on this terrace is perhaps 80 feet square in its 15 feet base, then projecting cornices, above which rests the equare body of the building, say 25 standing on this terrace is perhaps 80 feet square in its 15 feet base, then projecting cornices, above which rests the square body of the building say 25 feet high, then a circular shaft, which I estimated to lect high, then a circular shall, which I estimated to be 50 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, surmounted by a 15 feet dome-shaped structure, the whole of sandstone. Most of these figures, as the parts are inaccessible, and we had no guides, are necessarily Yankee guesses. Visitors are admitted twice a week to these fine grounds, but not to the Great Park on the one of the most influential in England—goes on to put this dreadful question: "To what purpose is the nation wise, or strong, or generous, if 400 men, the nation wise, or strong and qualifications whatever, often much higher. In the Park are the celebrated of the much higher. In the Park are the celebrated of the much higher. In the Park are the celebrated of the much higher. often much nigher. In the lark are the scheduled Chatterault cattle, milk white except the tips of muzzle and cars, which are black. Unfortunately the rinderpest got among them, and destroyed a good many. Deer and other large game are kept also in

this inclosure.

STONEBYRES FALLS AND CARTLAND CRAGS.
On our way to Lanark, we stopped the carriage near the Lower Falls of the Clyde, and missing our way had some disagreeable walking over hard, slippery rocks. A guide overtook us, and, taking us to the finest views at different points, we were as well pleased as could reasonably be expected by those who had seen Niagara several times. The river was low, but the stream falls with some ledge interruptions—75 or 80 feet, I think, Cora Linn, the name of the fall next above N. Lanark, being 85 feet high. A short distance above Cora Linn Fall, the whole river is forced between a gorge of hard rock through a channel only 14 feet wide. A few feet above this spot is a cave in the rock? side next to the Bonnington estate, owned by Sir Charles Ross.

It has been rendered classical ground by Sir Walter Scott, whom I recollect seeing at Braxifield Honse, I think in 1819 or 1820, perhaps then viewing the locality this inclosure.

BYBES FALLS AND CARTLAND CRAGS.

Scott, whom I recollect seeing at Braxfield House, I think in 1819 or 1820, perhaps then viewing the locality with reference to his work on the struggle between the Covenanters, or Roundheads, and the Cavaliers, with Claverhouse as Chief of Cavalry. When the Roundhead Balfour of Bailey is visited by Mordant Mertoun (I quote from memory, but believe I have the names correctly), after the Covenanters were unsuccessful, Balfour is found in the cave just alluded to, and after Balfour, disposed to quarrel with Mordant, kicks away the plank by which Mordant had crossed the chasm above described, the latter, not wishing to fight his father's friend, leaps over the gorge, and Balfour is anable to follow.

I have known several cases where persons visiting this locality were less fortunate, as the rocks are

this locality were less fortunate, as the rocks are slippery from the constant dashing of the water upon hem: one fated individual thus carried over the falls below was a teacher in the New-Lanark school; he other, a young lady on her bridal tour. After seeing Stonebyres we passed over a new bridge constructed across a small stream called the

bridge constructed beross a small stream called the Monse, and saw the old bridge, long since abandoned, but still not in ruins, with its high arch dating back in its construction to the time of the Roman, probably about the same period as Hadrian's wall. We then ascended a high hill on the turnpike with the carriage, and leaving it at Cartland Bridge, descended the crags until we reached the Monse River at the ed the crags until we reached the Monse River at the bottom, and looking up on one side of the towering crags saw the Cave of William Wallace, in which he concealed himself when pursued by overwhelming numbers. Turning our faces to the center of the stream and looking spward, we realized the giddy hight of Cartland Bridge, which here, on a center pier and two rock abutments, towers to the hight of nearly 200 feet over the Monse River. Like the fabled mountain which brought forth a mouse, this appalling structure, in the crection of which, I remember, several workmen were killed, after all these herculean exertions connected with it, sends forth from beneath its arches a streamlet as diminutive as its name implies. Yet in its dark waters one of our its name implies. Yet in its dark waters one of our number, missing his footing in stepping from one slippery rock to another, received a cold bath, which, owever, our subsequent toilseme ascent rendered armless, especially as the day was warm. Having regained the carriage, we proceeded to the

Having regained the carriage, we proceeded to the Hotel at Old Lanark, and after a hasty toilet, descended by the well-remembered by-path, Gullytudlem, to Braxüeld House. There I paid my respects to the son of the present proprietor of the New Lanark Cotton Mills After partaking of their hospitalities we proceeded, under the polite escort of the son, through the well-known grounds, garden, &c., to which is added a fine parterre and fernery amid the rocks overlooking the Clyde, to the New Lanark establishment.

amid the rocks overlooking the Clyde, to the New Lanark establishment.

We found all the old machinery replaced not only by new, but much improved kinds, chiefly made in Manchester, and the proprietor tells us that he could scarcely use the American cotton, coming as it does with many seeds, &c., m it, unless he had the lately-improved machine which replaces the old teazle. He uses much India cotton, which has improved during our late war from being a very short stable, to now our late war from being a very short staple, to now affording one of medium length. The son has the entire superintendence (some of his uncles, living in London, being still joint partners), and under his management many improvements have been intro-duced, such as coal gas made chiefly from Cannel coal, very much resembling the Breekinridge coal of Kentucky. With this the mills and dwellings are

lighted.
Externally the village looks very much as it did Externally the village looks very much as it did when our family resided there and my father was managing partner, before he sold out for the purpose of removing to the United States and testing the practicability of his social experiment in the community system at N. Harmony, Indiana. But among the entire population of N. Lanark, formerly numbering nearly two thousand, I found but two who had any recollection of me; one the son of our Externally the village looks very much as it did when our family resided there and my father was managing partner, before he sold out for the purpose of removing to the United States and testing the practicability of his social experiment in the community system at N. Harmony, Indiana. But among the entire population of N. Lanark, formerly numbering nearly two thousand, I found but two who had any recollection of merous the son of our

partment, the other the son of a former clerk in the same department.

I fully realized the correct description which Washington Irving gives, and the force of the words he puts into the mouth of his astonished Rip Van Winkle, on awakening from his forty years nap. Recognized only by one or two aboriginal relies, he almost doubts his own identity. And I, having slept less than fourteen years out of the forty I have spent in the United States, wake up to the consciousness that, as far as Scotland is concerned, thus far she is as complete a Necropolis in which the past lies buried, as is the cemetery of that name that looks down from the overhanging hill upon the Glasgow cathedral, having now but few links binding it to the chain of current events.

the chain of current events.

The pardon of the reader is craved for the introduction of these personal reminiscences and reflections. It may, however, not be altogether useless thus to sketch the changes between the period, where not a mile of railroad or of telegraph wire existed on either continent, and that other the banks of the Ciyde. I had retained for nearly 50 years the recollection of dream of this place, world. I should be ungrateful to the Giver of all world. I should be ungrateful to the Giver of all good, were I to close these remarks, without expressing how favored I have been in thus living to see every increased physical confort, as in traveling, as well as to appreciate every advance movement and every effort in behalf of the great brotherhood, as witnessed for instance in Sunday-Schools for the destitute, living also to see a chance for the oppressed in every land to better their condition by emigration to the "Land of the Free and the Soil of the Brave;" and withal even to enjoy these advantages and life generally with as much zest as when I first dashed barebacked on my Shetland pony over the grounds

and withal even to enjoy these havaneses agenerally with as much zest as when I first dashed barebacked on my Shetland pony over the grounds of Braxfield House.

BOTHWELL CASTLE.

If the Scotland of the present day is Necropolis of the past, and the departed spirits of antiquity, on which, like the green grass of the cemetery, nurtured on the decaying materials, there now springs up an animation, quickened into activity by trans-Atlantic example (for the laboring classes in Scotland admire and bless the United States of America), then Bothwell Castle may well serve as the type of buried chivalry, feudal systems, cross-bows, armor, grey goose shafts; and the beautiful mansion in its front may betoken the days of steam telegraph, needle-guns and dynamite, submarine thought-sending, miles below the surface of the ocean, grial body-sending (provided our Spanish castles should prove good way-stations in the atmosphere), as far

body-sending (provided our Spanish castles should prove good way-stations in the atmosphere), as far above the Atlantic horizon as the cable is below.

It belongs, as well as the whole estate, since 1857, to the Countess of Home, since the death of her nnele, Baron Douglass. In that family it had been, I presume, ever since the time when its Lord refused to shake hands with Lord Marmion, not esteeming im his peer, and Scott makes the latter reply Lord Angus, thou has lied,"and the former to shout Ho! Warder, ho!" ordering the portcullis to fall which command is obeyed just as the croupe of Mar-mion's charger clears the bridge.

The walls are 14 feet thick and 60 high, length 234.

width 100, a great portion covered with ivy. The "donjon" is plain enough, and the moat may be readily imagined; beside the Clyde, flowing near its base on one side, must have added to its inaccessibil-Splendid as is this ruin, humanity cannot but rejoice that the days of it and its conquorers have been brought to a close.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE AND THE POPE—A NEW CONVENTION.

ROME, July 14.—On the 5th inst, two years after date, Cardinal Antouchi published the convention concluded between the Pontifical Government and that of France on July 14, 1807. The object of this tardy publication is to show that the two Governments are on the most friendly footing. Certainly, a week ago, the relations between them had sensibly improved. The Vatican again teacived "assurances," more precise and more positive than ever, and the Court entertained no doubt that France would guard the doors of the Council. The French Government also required, preliminary to evacuation, the tender of serious garantees by Raly for her payments to the Pontifical debt. But the Vatican has lost its confidence during the last two days, and is again agitated by rumors. It is stated, I know not how truly, that the basis of a new September Convention was signed by France and Italy on the 2d inst, but left open the point of the garrison of Rome, which M. Conti requires shall be international, Rome being declared a free city. To this proposal Count Menabrea objects, insisting that the garrison shall be exclusively Italian, at least for some time.

CALHOLD DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN. FRANCE AND THE POPE-A NEW CONVENTION.

Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, has arrived at Home with the design of preventing a complete rup-ture with Austria, and, if possible, arranging a revision of signor Francia has left Madrid, and is now staying at a watering-place in the South of France. Whother the Spanish Government will recall Seahor Ximenez is uncertain, as that diplomast has never been recognized here, and may be allowed to remain in his present position. Through the intervention of the Archbishop of Posen the Prussian Government has accepted the revision of the Concernat of 1821; but the Court of Reme will take no further stay fill it details the receil of Reme will take no further stay fill it details the receil of Reme will take no further stay fill it details the receil of Reme will take no

index-makers and cataloguers in general. The last effort of that mysterious and learned body has been directed against a work on moral theology by Bishop Monte Cloude de Traja of Rio de Janiero. This work appeared exactly thirty years ago, and by this time what poisin it may have contained may well be supposed to have worked itself out. But worse still is the summons to the Bishop himself to "surrender bodily." The poor man has been dead and buried these six years.

PATAL INFALLIBITITY.

The Times observes that if the prelates who are to be assembled at Rome in December were to give sentence in favor of Papal infallibility, any man or any nation might still persist in believing the Pope to be fallible; but, practically, the voice of see or see bishops in one councilroom may still exercise a greater influence over the masses than the most enlightened and liberal Government would find it easy to withstand. Supposing, for instance, that one of the points agreed upon by the Council was the necessity for the maintenance of the temporal power, and that every member of the Council should enter hito a covenant for its support; that institution might, indeed, find no champion among the rulers of the earth, but it might rely on such support from the people as would relieve it from the necessity of State championship, and rid it of State champions. It is not merely on the zeal and bigotry of the masses that Rome reckons; she relies also on the dread that such zeal and bigotry inspire in the men placed at the head of the masses.

A SUPERSTITIOUS PRASANTRY.

The elected party in Raden and Bayaria, whe, not

A SUPERSTITIOUS PEASANTRY.

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The clerical party in Baden and Bavaria, whe, notwithstanding Count Bismarck's recent coquetting with Rome, still remain the most bitter eachies of Prissla, and use every means in their power to stay the progress of her influence in these States, are making great capital out of an accident which lately occurred at the Cast Hechingen, the cradic of the Hohenzollern family, ing a recent thunder storm the lighting struck the ca-no less than sewen times, and having amost incited of the conductors, did serious damage to the building. So good a chance of improving the occasion could not be lost, and from a bundred pulpits the event has been related to the superstitious and priestridies peasantry as a manifestation of the Divine anger against the grasping and heretical ruler of Prussia.

ing and heretical ruler of Prussia.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "We shall soon know the Holy Father's temper toward soreerers. The police lately arrested an old woman detected in the very act of coming from Benevente, which every one knows to have been the seat of sorcery for ages. There seems to be no doubt, at least it is the general opinion in Rome, that the old woman's object was to take part in the witches' Sabbath, which is held on St. John's night in the plazza of the Lateran. She is now, however, safe in prison, and will immediately be prosecuted for magic, the authorities being determined to put down the black art with a strong hand."

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION. Papers of the 17th report Mr. Gladstone's speech on the return of the Church Bill from the Lords. He said that his proposition for the disposal of the surplus endowment in charity was O'Connell's. His statement of the distribution of the property of the bill was

mainly as follows:

With regard to the property that is left either to the disendowed Charch or else to the ministers and members of that Church, and on condition of the performance of certain daties available for all the purposes of that Church, I stated to the House on the introduction of the bill that we estimated the total value of the ceclesinstical property of Ireland at £16,000,000, independently of the churches and glebe houses. But of this £16,000,000 a sum approaching £4,000,000 was created entirely by the liberal use of the public credit, which was to be made use of in respect of nearly the whole property of the Church, and the effect was to realize for the tithe commutation between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 more than could have been got for it in the open market, and further to realize an additional large sum for Church lands by the arrangements which the use of the public credit enabled us to make for their sale. So that in fact nearly £4,000,000 out of the £16,000,000 was the product of the use of the public credit, and did not in any sense belong to the market value of the Church property of Ireland. But, then, in addition to this £12,000,000 there are the churches and glebe hands. The churches are hardly the subject of possible sale—the glebe houses not mall cases of convenient sale. But, speaking of them as representing value, it would be impossible to attach to them a value of less than £3,000,000, even after allowing for the very large payments to be made for the glebe houses. That would make the whole property of With regard to the property that is left either to the allowing for the very large payments to be made for the globe houses. That would make the whole property of the Irish Church, without any addition for the use of the public oredit, to stand at £15,000,000, and that was the public credit, to stand at £15,000,000, and that was the sum at which I ventured to estimate it in the discussions of last year. Now, how was the disposal of that sum settled when the bill left this House! Out of that sum there was given, or, if you like, left, to the Church-excluding churches and glebe houses, an estimated value of £3,000,000-under the various heads of life interest and private endowments, property equal in value to £7,000,000. So that really £10,000,000 out of the £15,000,000 remained either with the Church liself or with the ministers and members of it, on condition of duty and service to be performed in connection with the Church. How does the bill stand on returning to us! We have made the most careful valuation

the concurrent endowment is £1,100,000; in the whole, £3,003,000 of which the Church in one shape or other had the benefit by the bill as it left this House. So that as it comes back to us the Church has £14,000,000 out of the £15,000,000, and in its disendowed state it retains four-teen-fifteenths of the property which it had when it was endowed. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Bright made an explanation as to the terms of a proposition he had made £17 years ago. "I proposed," he said, "that on the abolition of the frish Church there should be given to the members of that Church there should be given to the members of that Church £1,000,000 as a sustenation faud; that £1,000,000 should also be given to the Roman Catholics, being about £1,000 to each parish, to provide glebe-houses, together with some ten acres of land; and that another £1,000,000 should be given to the Presbyterians of Ireland, the Maynooth Grant and the Regimn Donum being both put an end to. I also proposed that all these bodies should be considered wholly discensected as Establishments from the State, and stand in the same position as the Wesleyan body in England and the Free Church in Scotland. That would have been a measure of great political justice and equality [hear]; but we know that in this country there has grown up since that time an increasing hostility to religious endowments. [Hear, hear.] At this moment we hear by overy post that the Protestants of Ireland would rather go out maked by the hill-side than hand over any portion of the funds of the Irish Church to the Roman Catholies. If I were in favor of religious endowment, I should be ashamed of such a sentiment. [Cheers.] You find in Scotland that, apart from any hostility to the Reman Catholie religion, if any proposition were unde for endowing the Wesleyans or any other religious body, there would be a universal cry of condemnation in reference to it.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Immediately after reading the Emperor's message to the Legislative Body. M. Renher drove to St. Cloud, where a Council was summened, and tendered his resignation together with that of his colleagues. It is said that the ex-Minister of State meant at once to start for Carlsbad to remain there a month, and, that on his return he will be made President of the Senate. Vague as were some of the concessions made by the Emperor, they cannot be said to have been untavorably received by the public when taken in connection with the fact that M. Rouher and his friends are not to be charged to carry out the reforms as was the case with those of the 1910 of January. The announcements in the Journal Official took people rather by surprise, especially the proregation of the Chamber, which has not finished the verification of returns. There was a short and storny sitting. M. Jules Favre stood up and condemned the proregation in the harshest terms, and President Schneider explained that the Chamber could not go on without Ministers, and the Ministers' bench was empty and melancholy to look at. After a violent altercation the Chamber broke up, and will remain closed till some time after the 2d of August, for which date the Senate stands convoked. And thus in the space of fourteen days a remarkable constitutional revolution has been set on foot by the threatened interpreliation which Senate stands convoked. And thus in the space of four-teen days a remarkable constitutional revolution has been set on foot by the threatened interpeliation which upset M. Rouher. There was a meeting of the 11st deputies at the Grand Hotel which lasted about ten minutes. M. de Dalmas proposed a letter of thanks, but discreetly withdrew his proposal when he saw how it was received. M. Chevandier de Valdrôme proposed that the interpellation should be withdrawn, and this was carried almost unanimously, as the meeting was fully aware that the resignation of Ministers had been accepted. M. Segris said that the interpellation should he preserved in the archives of the Chamber as a proof of the power of Parliament, and M. Emile Oilivier proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, M. de Valdrôme, after which the meeting separated.

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

The conflict between the Prussian Government and the deputies on the financial question is still the principal subject of conversation in political circles at Berlin. It seems to be quite decided that Count Bismarck will be absent from his place in the Cabinet during the whole of the ensuing parliamentary session, and the Liberais will certainly not be more tractable in face of a Cabinet led by such uncompromising reactionists as Count Eulenberg and Her von Müller. Already the absence of the Premier has, it is said, been taken advantage of by the reactionary element in the Ministry to make a very unpopular appointment—that of Count Stolberg as President of Silvest. The count is President of the Upper House at Berlin, and is notorious for his bitter antipathy to Liberal ideas. The count member of the Cabinet who seems disposed to assume a conciliatory attitude toward the Opposition is the Minister of Finance, Herr von der Heydt, who, it is said, proposes to get over the financial difficulty by the original expedient of dividing the bunges into two parts—one of "necessary expenditure," and the other of "useful expenditure." The first part is to contain only such charges as are indispensable for carrying on the Government, and, when this is passed, the Chamber will be called upon to give a decision on the other Ministerial proposals, which, though represented as conducive to the welfare of the country, are not matters of absolute necessity.

KING WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

Among other gossip from Berlin, we hear that the King of Prussia, who has just gone to Eins, was strongly advised by his medical advisers to try Carlsbad this year. The King, however, objected to try a visit to any place situated in Austria. The third anniversary of the victory of Sadowa occurred a few days ago, but the King of Prussia prohibited every public celebration, so as to avoid giving offense to any of the armies defeated in 1886. Many changes have taken place in Germany as a result of that victory, and others are still in progress, but the first act of that important transformation appears drawing to a close, a design being attributed THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUM.

The exalted gentlemen who make the Index of Rome do not seem in a much greater horry than ordinary index-makers and cataloguers in general. The last effort of that mysterious and learned body has been directed.

THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUM.

Usual amount of importance from the intention which is attributed to him of leaving the eight Prussian Muisters to draw up their bills and produce them in the Prussian Chambers without his guidance or powerful support. There may be some truth in this rumor. Count Bismarck and in Parliament, a few months ago, it was no easy dismarck's two sons, whose recent exclusion to England assed a report that they were about to enter the Uni-ersity of Oxford, are going into the army. One joins a avairy regiment at Bonn, the other a cavalry regiment it Hamove.

THE BELGIAN DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED.

The Franco-Belgian negotiations relative to railway communication between the two countries have resulted in what is practically a triumph for the smaller Power. The French Government has been obliged to withdraw its pretensions to dictate to the Belgian authorities how they shall conduct their own demestic affairs. The dispute, it will be remembered, originally arose from the interdiet which the Belgian Government and Chambers placed upon the transfer of the Great Luxembourg Railway to the Eastern Company of France. Considering the part which railways now play in warlike operations, and the geographical circumstances of the Luxembourg line, it is not surprising that the Belgians should discover a possible menuce to their neutrality in this transaction. By a recent decree all French railways are placed under the direct control of the Minister of War, and if the Eastern Company had been allowed to buy up the Luxembourg Railway, the result would have been to give the French War Office authority over an important branch of the internal communications of Belgium. In putting a veto on this barover an important orange of the internal com-munications of Belgium. In putting a veto on this bar-gain the Belgian Parliament only availed itself of a dis-crationary power which is both claimed and exercised by the governing body of every other State in Europe, ourselves among the number. In our own country two native companies cannot amalgamate without the ex-press permission of the Legislature, far less can a native press permission of the Legislature, far less can a native ine sell itself to a foreign company. In consenting to enter into negotiations on the subject, the Belgian au-thorities steadfastly refused to discuss political consider-ations or to open the question of the sale of any Belgian line to a French company. All, therefore, that the in-ternational Commission has accomplished that been cer-tain commonplace arrangements for through booking, which might have been settled any day in half an hour between the traffic managers of the respective companies without government intervention of any kind.

REINTERMENT OF A POLISH KING.

A correspondent at Cracow, writing on the 9th inst., says: "The remains of the Polish King Casimir the Great, which were accidentally discovered here the other day during the performance of some repairs to his tomb, were reinterred with great solemnity on the 7th inst. The whole city went into mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with visitors from all parts of Poland. Among the distinguished Peles who took part in the caremony were Prince Leon Sapieha, Count Androw Zamoyski, Count Adam Potocki, Prince Lubomirski, the Pollsh Deputies in the Parliaments of Vienna and Berlin, and several artists and literary men. The peasants and Jews also assembled in great numbers to do homage to the Pollsh hero, who was their most powerful champlen. When the skull, which gives evidence of great intellectual development, was taken out of the box where it had been placed, the peasants who were present begged permission to touch it as a sacred relic. The bones are unusually large and well formed, and show that the king must have been more than six feet high. They were placed, together with the scepter and other ornaments, in a copper coffin with the following inscription: 'Casimiri Magin Ossa, Insignia Regia, Ornatusque Reliquie, in refleiende hee Sepnicro feliciter inventa, ple conlecta, A.D. MDCCLXIX, Nonis Julis hac Aree condita, jacent, R. I. P.' The coffin was then carried in procession to the eathedral by Prime Sapieha and reversementives of all Polish costumes, Jews, mountaineers from the Carpathians, Ruthenians from Eastern Galicia, and Mazovians from Posen, to do honor to the memory of a Polish King, showed far more strikingly than any merely political demonstration could do the strength of the particlism which still binds together the Poles in all parts of their partitioned country."

In view of the anticipated alliance between France, Austria, and Italy against the North German Confederation, the following statement of their armies and navies will prove interesting:

completed at the end of last year, 314 steamers and 16 sailing vessels. The steamers include 50 fron-clads.

AUSTRIA.

The strength of the Austrian army on the peace and war footing was in 1868 as follows:

766,171

In addition to these troops there were "Troops of Pub-lic Safety," consisting of 11 commands of gensdarmeric and the corps of minitary police; together, 79,227. The navy consisted in 1828 of 4 steamers with 17,726 horse-power and 529 guns, and 16 salling vessels with 76 cas-ITALY.

The Italian army in 1869 was, according to the hadges of the Ministry of War, to consist of 184,431 men on the peace footing and 573,721 on the war footing. The number of war ships was, on January 1, 29, armed with 272 gues. The number of iron-clads was 22, armed with 272

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

According to an official account published at Berlin, the effective strength of the North German army was last year as fellows: 12,696 officers, 39,177 sub-officers, 29,538 non-commissioned officers and men,2,190 hospital assistants, 9,100 artisans, 499 accountants, 531 veterinary surgeons, 440 armovers, and 76 saddlers—total, 314,235. There are also 73,313 horses. The numbers above given are those of the army when on a peace footing, as at present; if placed on the war establishment, the battallons of the Guard and the Line which now have each 686 and 534 men respectively, would be raised to their full strength of 1,600 men, miking a total of about 977,600 men. The number of horses, too, on the war establishment would be 159,000—more than double the presents of the double the presents of the country of the double the presents of the double the p ablishment would be 150,000-more than double the preit number. The North-German fleet in 1868 consisted of 53 ships and

ring oats, the former carrying 495 gams, and the latter There are also 32 shoops, to each of which are attached com two to four boats armed with guns.

A SERMON BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

MIRACLES-THE SUFFERINGS OF THE MORMONS -POLITICS.

Brigham Young, in a sermon preached in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on the occasion of the last celebration of the Lord's Supper, said: last celebration of the Lord's Supper, said:

I will tell you when I need them—when my family to sick, and they need something to counteract the principle of death working in their systems. Under such circumstances some might want to administer at emerite to the sick, which might be very well if they lacked faith; but if we have faith to feel that the issues of life and death are in our power, we can say to disease: "Be ye rebuked in the name of Jesus, and let life and healfn come into the system of this individual, from God, to counteract this disease:" not our faith will bring this by the laying

every conceivable evit has been heaped upon them. Did we ever sunfor like that I in very few instances; and it is a shame for the Latter-day Saints ever to talk about suffering. I want now to say a few words on political matters. First, I will say we are a very religious neople; the world knows that; and it was our religion that influenced our minds to leave our homes and parents, and in many instances our companious and chidren. Are we a political people I Yes; very political indeed. But what party do you belong to or would you vote for it will tell you whom we will vote for; we will vote for the man who will sustain the principles of civil and religious liberty, the man who knows the most and who has the best heart and brain for a statesman; and we do not care a farthing whether he is a whig, a democrat, a barnburner, a republican, a new light or anything clse. These are our politics. If we could have got men to control the affairs of the nation who had sufficient foresight and forethought to know the results of their own actions, it would have been better for the nation than it is at present. But we are just as we are; no matter what brought about the present condition of things. I leave the people to judge whether if is righteousness or sin that has brought upon the nation the evils it has been called to endure. A great deal could be said about our peculiar faith, and our peculiar internal institutions, as the world terms them. I do not want to say anything about them; I act then out. I have got a family, and a pretty large one. I am willing to compare them with any family on the face of the earth when the privileges they have enjoyed are considered. I think that so far as I myself an concerned, when it is remoubered that I hever went to school but eleven days in my life, and that until I commenced to preach the Gospel I had to work hard, every day for my bread, I have made some improvement. I think that people are impreving, and I think we shall continue our work until the whole human family will give up a everlasting to ever asting. THE MAMMOTH GAVE-ITS ORIGINAL USE-OWN-ERS-HISTORY-A CURIOUS WILL.

Mammoth Cave was originally the property of — Yatewood (believed to have been the progenitor of the family of that name now residing in the vicinity of Richmond, Madison County), who at some time previous Richmond, Madison County), who at some time previous to the war of 1812—the precise date not known—sold it 14 Mossis, Gratz & Wilkins of Lexington. During the war of 1812, these gentlemen used the cave for the manufacture of salipeter, and it is probable that it had been used for that purpose proviously, as Messis, G. &. W. entered upon the work immediately upon securing possession of it. With the close of the war, the production of "villatious salipeter" ceasing to be prefitable, Gratz & Wilkins disposed of the property to Mr. Franklin Gorin, now of Bowling Green, who first opened it to the public as a place worthy of resort, though with but few visitors and consequently limited pecuniary success. Gorin in turn soid out to Dr. John Croghan of Louat Grove, near Louatile, who continued the business inaugurated by Franksoid out to Dr. John Croghan of Locust Grove, near Louis-ville, who continued the business inaugurated by Frank-lin Gorin, i. e., keeping it open for public visitation as the greatest and most wonderful natural curiosity in the known world. Dr. Croghan, dying without children, and having during his European fravels, been greatly preposessed with the entailment laws which he there found in operation, he devised this property to his nine nephews and pieces by a will equally remarkable for the succinctuses and lundity of its previsions and its singu-larity. Under this will three trustees were named, only one of whom, J. R. Underwood, accepted the trust, and who has since managed the property. By the provisions who has since managed the property. By the provisions of this remarkable testamentary document, the trustee is required to lease the hotel property for terms not exceeding five years, and to keep an agent to receive "cave fees" (that is, fees charged for exhibiting the cave), whose duty it should be to provide guides, lamps, oil, and all things necessary to the safe and satisfactory exhibition of the property, the profits according from all sources. whose duty it should be to provide guides, lamps, oil, and all things necessary to the safe and satisfactory exhibition of the property, the profits accruing from all sources to be divided, after defraying all expenses, in equal protions among the legatees during their lives. After the death of all the nine nephews and nieces, the trustee was directed to sell the property and divide the proceeds among the children of said nephews and nieces. Some of the devisees being much younger than the trustee, it is more than probable that he will die before some of them, in which case he was authorized to appoint a successor with like powers to carry into effect the wishes of the testator. Such briefly is the nature of this singular will, the stringent provisions of which have rendered it impossible to improve the property, as would otherwise have been done. Propositions have been made to creet a magnificent hotel, with all the modern improvements, costing \$100,000, provided they could obtain a lease for 20 years, but this being impossible under the will fell through. The requirements that the income shall be annually divided between the devisees has equally prevented improvement. But for this I doubt not that Mammoth Cave would be to-day, as it should be, the most popular and the most extensively patronized place of resort in the United States or the world. Given for the Cave the facilities of access and the conveniences of Suratoga, added and assisted by judicious advertisement (which last, by the way, it does not have even to a limited degree, because they now have more than they can go commodate during thoseson), and Radian Radios.